TELEGRAPHIC.

Crevasses on the Mississippi Levces.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, April 1—Noon.—Consols 91; Bonds 75.

American Securities have all slightly declined. Editor Charleston Daily News: Eries 394; Illinois 783. April 1-Afternoon.-Bonds declined 4; quoted 747. London, April 1 —Finances unchanged. LIVERPOOL, April 1—Noon.—Cotton firm; Mid-lling Uplands 13@13‡; sales 10,000 bales. Bread-

stuffs firm. Provisions unchanged. Fine Rosin declined 1s., quoted at 16s. Turpentine declined LIVERPOOL, April 1—2 P.M.—Cotton become quite active; sales are likely to exceed the noon estimates

by 3000.

Livenpool, April 1.—Cotton closes unchanged; sales 10.000 bales, closing dull; Middling Uplands 13d.; Orleans 13jd. Provisions dull.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- N G TANTOR & the duties of Indian Commissioner to-day.

The Republican Congressional Committee has organized, with EDWARD MORGAN, of New York, as The Sucreme Court met this morning. Five

Justices were present, but they adjourned without transacting business. The Senatorial Committee on Foreign Relations considered the Russian Treaty for several bours

without coming to any definite action. the impeachment question, and will continue in session this week and then adjourn to May.

HENRY R. LANDERMAIN has been confirmed Director of the Philadelphia Mint.

The Supreme Court is in session. The Government holds one hundred and seven

New York News.

New York News.

14ROCKMONTEN'S dispatches here state that Texas will immediately reorganize under the Reconstruction Act.

Wall street dull, but the general feeling better. It is reported that two National Banks in the oil regions have suspended.

Money in active demand, at 7 per cent. Com The Bank Statement shows a decrease in los of \$4,000,000; a decrease in specie of over \$500,000; the increase in circulations \$150,000; the decrease

in deposits over \$4,000,000; the increase in legal General SHERWAN, in a published letter, says he

has leave of absence for the summer, and will accompany the expedition to the Holy Land. Aid for Mexico.

New York, April 1.—The iron war steamer Gen. McCullom, designed for the Liberals, sailed yester-day to Tampico, Mexico, full of batteries of artillery, 10,000 stand of small arms, four tons of powder and a quantity of fixed ammunition. She car ried several Liberal officers.

Arrival of Specie, New Yors, April 1.—The Heary Chauncey has arrived from Aspinwall with \$892,000 in treusure, and three hundred passengers.

Burning of Steamers NEW OELEANS, April 1 .- The steamer Alabama, from Shreveport, was burned twelve miles above here with twelve hundred bales of cotton. The boat is owned in St. Loms, and was valued at \$50,000 and insured for \$85,000.

The steamer Streesport, with twelve hundred bales of cotton, was burned this morning forty-five miles north of this city. No lives lost. The boat was insured for \$40,000 at St. Louis. Marine News.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 1.—The Linden Hotel was burned last night, and is a total loss of \$1,500,000. South American News New York, April L.—The Panama Star of the 23d, says that the steamer R. R. Cuyler, which had been detained at New York under sustition, and which departed from thence under the

auspices of the Columbian government, with a crew of Confederates, has sailed for Jamaica with aix Torpedo boats. It is supposed that she is a Chillian Privateer, and will depredate on Spanish commerce on Porto Rico and Cuba. It is thought that the Columbian Minister at Washington was amboozeled by Chillian agents. The notorious steamer Meteor is at Callao, and it is suspected that she will become a Chillian or

Peruvian privateer. The difficulty between the Colombian Preside and the Congress of that State continues.

The revolution in Guatemala has been sur pressed. Other Republics are tranquil, although a truce through European intervent n is improbable; nor has Secretary SEWARD'S Washington con

ference proposition been accepted.

The steamor Wateree, from Callao, has arrived The United States sloop Jamestown sails immediately for California.

New York, April 1.—Stock steady. 5-20's of '62 Tennessee State '63 coupons, 644a65; new issue, 64a64; Money, 7; Exchange, Sight, 93; Gold, 333. Flour and Wheat a shade firmer. Corn a cent. better, Pork dull \$94e94.08 Tand end Whiskey quiet. Cotton quiet, at 31c. for Middling Uplands. Freights, dull.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton dull and declining It opened firm but fell off at the close. Sales 2,000 bales at 30\frac{1}{2}a31c., closing at 30\frac{1}{2}c. Flour closed State, \$970a1275. Corn active and advanced 1c. Mixed Western, \$1 19a1 22. Mess Pork opened heavy but improved to the close, quoted at \$23 95. Lard heavy, prices unchanged. Greenies quiet, but firmer. Naval Stores quiet and firm. Turpentine, 78a79c. Rosin, \$4.25a950. Wool quiet. Freights heavy, by steam to Liverpool id. Stocks dull and heavy. 5-20's of '62 coupons, 109\$. Gold,

altimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 1. -Coffee firm and scarce, b cargoes of R.o hourly expected. Sugar steady Flour dull but firm. Corn active, with a heavy stock; White, 51 0621 03. Provisions quiet and nominally unchanged. Whiskey, in bond, 30a82c.

New Orleans Market. NEW ORLEANS, April 1 .- Sales of Cotton 5500 balcs, the market being active and firmer; Low Middlings 28:429. Receipts 4574 bales. Exports 561. Sugar and Molasses dull and unchanged. -Superfine and the higher grades scarce nest; lower grades plenty and dull; Superfine \$12 85a12 50. Corn in demand, good and sound advanced 2\factorias fork advanced 50c. Lard active and advanced to. Gold 341. Sterling 458 46). New York Sight Exchange hafe. premium.

Cincinnati Market. CINCINNATI, April 1 .- Flour firm. Trade brands 113a133. Wheat scarce. Corn in light supply and good demand—in sack 83a89. Mess Pork 822 75a good demand—in sacs cours. \$23. Bacon 9\s12. Lard 12\s13. Groceries steady.

St. Louis Market. St. Louis, April 1.—Flour in good demand at full prices, Corn advancing—98.ca\$1. Provisions dull and unchanged.

Jefferson Davis.

Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Gerritt Smith has recently addressed a letter to Lioyd Garrison on the affairs of the country, in which, after advocating the genoral principles of "universal suffrage and no punishment," he says of the case of Mr. Davis:

Would I have Jefferson Davis set: at liberty? Certainly—unless he is detained for offences unarinorized by the law of war. As the war rose from a mere robellion into the dimensions and dignity of a civil war—or rather national war—so, according to the highest authorities, we have no right to punish any merely for being emraged in it. If from the milhous of the South, Vefferson Bewis is picked out (and for no other offence than what is common to them all) to be the farget and victim of Northern vengeance, then is the cruelty to him exceedingly great, and then, too, are those millions insulted and degraded by being sunk below accountability. The South will rever be it peace within so long as she believes that Jefferson Davie kept in prison for no other offence than having been an onemy in war—in short, for no other than her own offence.

Does the North feel that, in the continued imprisonment of Mr. Davis, or in some no less significant way, she must maintain a mourament of her abhorrence of the war? then why does she put in order to make the mourmout more faithful to finite the North se well as the South was responsible for the war—confine along with Mr. Davis some representative of the gullry North—say some old prostavery Democrat, like General Buller or Thomas H. Seymour?

Letter from New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 27th, 1867.

I have just learned that a new plant has een added to the resources of our tropical region-a new textile, which will furnish the world with clothing, knowledge, and a To the Editor of the Herald: new means of living-a desideratum at the present time. I have seen long skeins of a cotton-like fibre, cotton-like in white-ness, softness and fineness, but much strong-er, which is now produced at the rate of for five years, by a Belgian naturalist and botanist, who went there to pursue his favorite studies and occupation, in a soil similar to our own. The plant is called the pronounced a naturalized plant of this continent. Its presence in this city will speedily cause its introduction into the fields of the Gulf States, and to which it will permanently pertain.

I have

its truth, that there is at this moment more active talent, energy and ability in the Southern States than there has been since the war of 1812. This seems to result from the necessities of war; activity, energy and ability being requisite to meet and sustain its incessant demands. As a portion of this brilliant expose, I note the increase in the number of coveragers, and the elegance displayed by our literateurs. Our authors, men and women, are more numerous and accomplished than they have ever been in the South. In Mobile they oast of Mrs. Adelaide Chadron and Miss Augusta Evans. Mrs. Chadron is the fas-cinating Adelaide De Vandel, sister of the late accomplished Adele De Vandel Howe, and daughter of one of Napoleon's young guard at Waterloo. Here in the Crescent City we do not lack fine compositions and orilliant authors. The novel called "Ingeniosco," recently issued by the Blelocks, of New York, is highly praised by the Metro-politan Record, and I am happy to say that it is the work of a South Carolina girl, a neice of the Rev. Dr. Palmer, formerly of South Carolina.

There is another novel, which is now in the course of publication, by the same diers and could so there capacities. which promises to take a very high rank in cour Southern literature. It is called Alsan, who were all conscripted. But sun. bert Hastings, and is by Mrs, Mary Whita-ker, wife of Daniel K. Whitaker, one of the associate editors of the New Orleans. Times. Mrs. Whitaker is a native of Charleston, and is a grand-daughter of the Charleston, and is a grand-daughter of the once revered Dr. Furman, who so long officiated as the leading Raptist minister of the trade they profess. They made it the your city. Her novel is written with grapic power, and exhibits great facility in graphe power, and exhibits great acting in-thought and style, being racy, and compos-ed currente calamo. The book opens with a scene in the piny woods of South Caroli-na, and in a little while you are taken to Nassau, New Providence, where you are Nassau, New Providence, where you are treated to the magnificent scenery of that tropical climate. And here, too, we have a description of the ravages of that terrible scourge, the yellow fever. The death of a victim to that complaint causes Albert Has-tings to visit England, and here the author creats us to-vivid descriptions of old England. But it is impossible for me, in a brief letter, to do justice to this excellent novel style; the story is well sustained and Albert Hastings may be regarded as a beautiful specimen of romantic composition. I tope he will prove a decided success, and as it is generally believed that success is the test of merit, I trust that he will merit

that success. We have the same amount or fires and the same number of homicides. The last of the medical students have departed. Strawberries are as plentiful as blackberries in June. The sun shinesonce more, and the ladies have again assembled on the grand Boulevard (Canal) to celebrate the by eating ices and cream cakes, and drinking soda-water at Bellanger's. And so, what with "taste, Shakspeare, and the musical glasses," the operas, bazaars, concerts, know to our sorrow that years and virtue bal masques, tragedies, comedies, comedi-ettas, vaudrilles, music halls, academies of has come to mean political trickery, and we music, Burnell's Museum and political want no more of it. Let us have new men, rumors—we may be said to be in the vortex honest men; and, viewed from this point. onpone, 94393; 7-80's, 1st series, 6; others, 52; of a social and political revolution, not to the third section of the proposed Co mention the quack doctor and his com- tional Amendment may prove a blessing to pound, tragical, radical, e-ra-sive soap.

CAPT. SHANDY.

THE SUFFERING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—A letter from Governor Orr, of section, which empowers Congress by a South Carolina, thus refers to the gift of two-thirds vote to remove the disability to twelve thousand six hundred bushels of hold office, we should now have no difficulty

lieve hundreds from the pinchings of actual loophole in prospect every one of the politicians will at once set out to run a race, was a charity more worthily conceived or bestowed than yours, in feeding a destitute people. Our great necessities will continue to press us, and can only be relieved by the generous and benevolent from abroad, until generous and benevoient from abroad, until the middle of July, when, if the wheat harvest is an average yield, the central, northern and western section will be partially relieved. Permit me to reiterate mythanks, in behalf of the suffering and destitute of this State, to yourself and your generous compeers, for their noble and philanthronic charity.

philanthropic charity.

A letter received by the Commission from Fayetteville, in one of the northwestern counties of Georgia, says:

" At a meeting of the committee of relief for this county, held a few days since, at which the lists from the several districts of extreme destitution were consolidated, there were found to be one thousand six hun ired and fifty whites and five hundred blacks, many of whom must suffer extreme hunger, if not starvation. But few sec tions of the South suffered more from the ravages of the late war, and none more from the drought of last year, than this county. Having seen a notice of your organization, I have been induced to make

an appeal to you for help."

The United States bark Purveyor has ust left New York with twelve thousand bushels of corn for Georgia, and eighteen thousand for Mobile.—Baltimore Sun.

At the late cable festival in Liverpool Minister Adams expressed his belief that some day or other all business communicaetween England and America would pass through the cable, and that it would probably lead to the abolition of the office which he held, for the occupation of the diplomatist would cease when Governments could correspond direct with each other.

The Home Journal says white muslin cravats, for ladies, are coming in fashion again, and are worn in the morning, in place of collars, being embroidered and trimmed with lace.

On St. Patrick's day, in Quebec the American flag was carried at the head of Irish benevolent societies, to the great an-noyance of the Queen's subjects.

"PUBLIC OPINION IN SOUTH CAROLINA."

[From the New York Herald of Friday.] We publish below the third letter of "Carolinians," which though perhaps not altogether palatable, will, we feel assured. be nevertheless perused with interest by our readers:

It is unnecessary for us here to recapitulate the political history of South Carolina during the past forty years. The genius of Calhoun gave it shape and being, and, whether for good or evil, his counsels dufive crops per year, in the State of Vera implicitly followed. The small fry of poliring all this period in the main have been Cruz, Mexico, where it has been cultivated ticians, finding that this was the popular side, tuned their lyres to his pitch, and year after year sharpened their axes on the State rights grindstone. To this doctrine Ramie, is a native of Java, was introduced into the State of Vera Cruz, and has been sand strings on which reliable to the sand strings on the sand strings of the sand strings on the sand strings on the sand strings of papers have rung the changes of anti-na-tionalism. The people, in the proper democratic sense of the word, have had but little to do with determining even the most momentous public measures. A few ambitious politicians or placemen sounded recently heard it said, and admit the key note, and the forty thousand voter took up the chorus. We are ashamed to say this-we are grieved to be under the necessity of making such a confession-but stern truth demands it; and at this imstern truth demands it; and at this important juncture—this turning point in our political existence—such a retrospect, a rigid self-examination, may not be unprefitable.

The leaders in politics, our Senators, members of Congress and Governors, goaded the people on to secession and to war. And when the war came what did these

And when the war came, what did these gentlemen do? Rush to the front or lead forlorn hopes? A few of them perhaps may be found by the diligent and careful historian on the long roll of Southern braves; but the vast majority in this and other Southern States went to the Confederate Congréss or held other civil offices. If they were foiled in this, they still had sufficient influence in Richmond to secure exemption from field service. They be came postmasters and tax assessors, diplomatic agents, or collectors of "tax in kind." We were called to mourn the loss of very few of these heroes. True, these gentle men may object and say, they were not sol-diers and could serve the State better in other capacities. This protest did not prosan, who were all conscripted. But suppose we grant that their reason for not go ing to the field was a good one, is it not equally good now for requiring them to remain at home and enjoy a dignified ease business and the study of their lives. They were afforded the best possible opportuni-ties for exercising their craft, and they failed. All their prophecies have failed, their counsel proved foolishness and their devices have come to naught. Neither their conduct during the struggle nor their efforts since the close of the war have ustified the trust reposed in them by a too confiding constituency. Instead of remaining at home, putting on sack-cloth and ashes, and screening themselves from hu-man ken, they were the first to rush to Washington, and fain would have us forget the bitter lessons of the past. They tell

But our people, we are glad to know, are beginning to have their eyes opened. We are beginning at last to shake off the torpor, and to think for ourselves. We can not undo the past, but God helping us, we intend stretching every nerve to bring about a different result in the future. If our present anomalous and by no means satisfactory condition shall teach us to rely on ourselves, to think, speak and act for ourselves, we shall not have borne the mili ary yoke altogether in vain. We want not again the old political hacks. We mus nake ourselves liable to the charge of illogically rejecting the skill and wisdom ac quired by years and practice. But we us. It seems not so much to have been aimed at the soldiers of the late Confeder acy as at her politicians. Were it not for the unfortunate latter clause of this third corn sent by the New York Relief Com-mission to his State: mission to his State:

new and altogether sounder basis than was

The donation is very timely, and will rethe case with us heretofore. But with this more or less Radical, the first feat to b accomplished being a leap into the good graces of this "constitutional majority" Already we see numerous indications of this tendency. If they succeed in this they will next petition Congress to save them from the crime and sin of perjury, which can only be done by a repeal of the test oath—for if the oath remains a fixed test, as at present, many of these politicians

will inevitably gulp it down.

The disfranchised are few, as we have said in our previous letter. Of forty thousand white voters in this State, there are perhaps not fifteen hundred excluded from office by the provisions of section 3. article 14 of the United States constitution, as amended. There is still enough man-hood, intelligence and honesty left in the State, after this abstraction has been mad to organize and conduct a republican gov-ernment. We are anxious to see it tried, and the temper of our people generally, we believe, is in favor of making the experiment.

As regards negro suffrage, foisted upon us by the Military Reconstruction Bill, we do not think the measure a wise one. Still many of us have not been unprepared for it. The objection is not to the enfranchisement of negroes, but to universal suffrage. And in this we are borne out by nearly every intelligent negro with whom we have conversed on the subject. We and they are agreed on the propriety of qualified suffrage. A property or intelligence quali-fication, or both alike, for black and for white, would seem safe, as it certainly would be just. Much of our past trouble, much of hasty and inconsiderate legislation would have been avoided, had this been the rule. It would be a deathblow to demagogueism, as a select constituency could be depended upon in the main to vote for the best men. However, it is bootless now to pursue this argument. Congress has decreed universal suffrage; and for the first time in the history of society, we believe, the experiment is to be tried of allowing 400,000 ignorant, semicivilized beings to take charge of the gov-ernment of a highly civilized State, and legislate for themselves and for their 300,000 white and more intelligent fellow-The experiment may be

successful; we earnestly

will be. But it will require much care and caution, forbearance and gentleness, on the part of our white citizens, and an entire abstinence from mischievous interference on the part of the military, the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Northern teachers and preachers, many of whom, the two latter classes more especially, enjoy a large share of the confidence of the colored people. If they will act fairly, honorably and justly, they will best subserve the interests of both parties, and avert all mischief. But we are sorry to see signs of a contrary character. We have hitherto been spared the infliction of a Hunnicutt. We do not believe there is any one here who, of set purpose, labors to alienate the confidence of the negroes from their white friends and former masters. If there are such, they are less bold than their brother agitators elsewhere, and keep their machina tions a dead secret. We have been getting along very quietly here, on the whole, ever since the close of the war. In the first flush of freedom some of the negroes in the low country were, perhaps, disposed to be somewhat lawless, encouraged thereunto by colored troops, and not checked with sufficient energy by General Saxton, our first Freedmen's Bureau agent. Still we had few collisions, and no serious riots, such as have occurred at New Orleans, Memphis

Norfolk, Alexandria and other places.

der the administratica of General Sickles.

the Department Commander, and General Scott, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's

Bureau, we have enjoyed an entire immuni-ty from serious broils of this character; and

is earnestly hoped that this satisfactory state of the public peace will continue. We have reason, however, to believe that there are a few ambitious individuals here who would prefer to see it otherwise. Some of these, very few, are natives, and doubtless lay claim to the now meritorious title of having always been unconditional Unionists. It would not be to their interest perhaps, to have their past record too closely examined. They are persons, how-ever, of utter insignificance in the community, and could never have risen to the political, or even social surface, except by a sudden and radical revolution, such as we have been passing through. These men we have been passing through. These men have nothing to lose but everything to gain by agitation. To gain their ends—office and emolument—they will resort to any and every means. What care they for a war of races, provided they derive present and immediate advantage from the agitation. We are sorry to see that thes dividuals meet with countenance and support from Northern men, temporarily sojourning here, emissaries of missionary and aid societies. They enjoin upon their followers to keep aloof from all political movements projected by the whites and act separately, thus hoping to control the future State governments, to the partial, if not total, exclusion of the late Confederates.

Now we submit this course is neither rise, just, nor practicable, will not contribute to peace or harmony, and indeed cannot possibly lead to any good result. It we are ever again to have a good and free government here, all classes of citizens must work together, without reference to color. condition or antecedents. All these must be flung to the winds. We are now all equal before the law; but while the black man is as good as: the white man, we know of no enactment, divine or human, that reverses the former status of the two races. and constitute CAROLINIANS

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 23, 1867. Vm. H. C. King, Editor of the New Or-leans Times, New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR: You have done me the onor to call for my opinion relative to the action of the South under the Military Bill. Having seldom taken any part in politics, 1 to advise on so do not feel well qualified mentuous a question; nevertheless, as the same desire to obtain my views has een manifested from various quarters, I shall not shrink from the responsibility of expressing them, in the hope that they may tend to quiet the public mind, so justly alarmed at this moment.

In my humble opinion, we have but one of two things to do-resist or submit; the first is inadmissible in our painfully exhausted condition. Four years of a desperate war have taught us that the "argument of the sword" can no longer be re sorted to by us to redress our grievances We must, therefore, submit; but with that calm dignity becoming our manhood and

Having been overpowered in the late struggle, we can submit to the harsh and ungenerous conditions of our conquerors without dishonor, and we must adopt the east of two evils; a futile resistance would only cause our rivets to be driven closer must then acquiesce or leave the country. But we love too dearly the land of birth to abandon it in its hour of severest trial. We should avoid, also oringing it, by internal dissentions, to the condition of poor Mexico, and the un-fortunate South American Republics.

With regard to the suffrage of the freed men, however objectionable it may be a present, it is an element of strength for the future. If properly handled and directed we shall defeat our adversaries with their own weapon.

The negro is Southern born; with a lit tle education and some property qualifica-tions, he can be made to take sufficien sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to insure an intelligent vote on his

In our future political contest with the North, on protective tariffs, internal improvements, etc., the freedmen of the South will side with the whites of the South and of the West, and they will thus contribute to give us back the influence we ormerly had in the councils of the nation Our people should understand that the can remain in power-only so long as the public excitement is kept up; a with the turbid waters of the Mississipp River, the sedimentary particles are kept up at the surface only so long as the waters are in motion; the instant the current in checked those particles fall to the bottom Thus it will be with the Radicals when seace and quiet are restored to the country the Conservatives will then take the rein in their own hands, and constitutional laws of the land will once more prevail.

I remain, yours respectfully, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

According to the statement of a writer in the "Tri-Weekly," published at Haver-hill, Mass., that town provides better for its hill, Mass, that town provides better for its cattle than for its "poor." Queer town that Haverhill, and Radios! Where a Congress and the Investigating Committee? Suppose the "poor" are white. Haverhill is the first fown that sent a petition to Congress for a dissolution of the Union.

A hundred years ago there were but four ewspapers in the United States.

The Wisconsin Legislature is "taking things easy." For amusement, about once a week, each member votes himself afteen it dollars worth of postage stamps.

The New Orleans papers are filled with oleful accounts of th crevasses in the different levees near that city, and predict great suffering from this cause. The Misissippi River and its tribunals have seldom been higher than at the present time, and when a break occurs, a large extent of country is overflowed. These breaks have

een repaired whenever possible, but the frequency of their occurrence has almost paralyzed the planter, and prevents him from further exertions. In addition to those already known, the New Orleans papers mention a break in the Grand Levee in Pointe Coupee Parish. By this calamity the entire valleys of the Atchafalaya and Courtableau bayous are laid open to inundation, and the most disastrous consequences are feared if the danger is not averted. The Crescent, of the

By the arrival last evening of the steame Monsoon from Shreveport, we learn that at the time of her passing the break at Grand Levee yesterday morning, the waters were pouring through the opening in a terrific tor-rent, giving to the crevasse the appearance of a cataract, and spreading thence over the country far and wide. We learn, also, that ome forty miles above the city, on the left bank of the river, the water had overtopped the levee, and was brimming over into the fields beyond. There really appears now much doubt, in view of these facts and the additional rise reported in the rivers above, as to the possibility of averting more over flows and crevasses of a disastrous nature.

At Summerville, March 28th 1867, by the Roy. J. h Singer, JOS. S. HANAHAN, of Edisto Island, to FAN NE A., daugh or of the late Dr. T. S. Gaillard, of Sohn's Berkeley.

33 The Relatives, Friends and Acquain nances of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. STROHECKER and family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of Mrs. H. F. STROHECKER, at St. Luke's Church, This at half-past Four o'clock.

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, on March 28, 1867, at Blackville, S. C., artor a Hagering filmess, which he bore with
great fortitude, BLRNARD D. LANGE. The subject of
this trief notice was born in Oldenburg, Germany, on
27th July, 1810, but has been for a number of years a
citzen of this country. He was a resident of Beautort
up to the breaking out of the war, and latterly has resident Blackwille, where he held the office of Postmaster,
to the time of has decease. He leaves a wife and three
callidren to mourn his loss. "Mark the perfect man and
behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." * OBITUARY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ST CHARLESTON, APRIL 2, 1867 .- NOTICE coreby given that the SWEEP OFFICE has been reved to FOOT OF BEAUFAIN STREET. Orders on se left at Main Guard House and No. 12 Ber

82 UNION PRAYER MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-CIATION.—A meeting of all denominations of Chris-tians, for prayer for the Divine blessing upon our city and land, will be hold in Trinity Church, Hasel street, ing, at 8 o'clock. The public generally, and e ecially the young men of the April 2

MESSRS. EDITORS:—YOU WILL PLEASE amounce Gen. A. M. MANIGAULT as a Candidate for the ensuing election.

A CITIZEN. AS UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

MA-UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, NO. 364 KING-ST.,

Betums of ANNUAL TAYES for year 1866 will be received at this office for Divisions 5 and 7, comprising Wards

5, 5, 7, 8, and east part of 4, between 12 and 3 P. M.,

until 16th of April next, except where parties receive notice; in such cases returns must be rendered within ten

mays from date thereof. according to low.

STAND PILOTS wishing to enchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the AsVANNAH RATLROAD WHAEVES, on the charlestern and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

5. C. TURNER, H. M. rbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 5, 1866. February 7

AS BEAUTIFUL HAIR CHEVALIERS ASP BEAUTIFUL HAIR, UNEVALIDED LIFE FOR THE HAIR postifiedy restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New York.

SARAH & CHEVALIER, M. D. DWE & MOISE. DOWIE & MOISE, No. 151 Meeting atres

Opposite Charleston Hotel THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK. CHARLESTON, S. C., January 28, 1867.—The Board of

rectors have determine increase the Capital of the Stock can be had on application to

January 29 tuth H. G. LOPER, Cashier AST NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER STEAM SHIP E. B. SOUDER are hereby notified that she is That Day discharging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. All Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at ex-

nse and risk of owners. WILLIS & CHISOLM, Age

ST BEAUFORT, S. C., 28TH MARCH, 1867.y special invitation, the Rev. John Cox, of the Seco frican Baptist Church, and the Rev. W. J. Campus of the First African Baptist Church, both of Savarin Ga., on the 17th instant visited this place for the pury

Ga., on the 17th instant visited this place for the purpose of regularly and formally organizing the First African Baptist Church here—for fifteen months past under the pastoral care of the Rev. ARTHUR WADDELL. The services were commenced by the Rev. W. J. CAMPRELL reading the 68th Palm, and preaching an impressive seemon from St. Mathew's Goopel, 9 chap, 18 verse, after which the church was called to order for business. Rev. W. J. CAMPRELL chosen Moderator. The inituates of previous meetings were read in references to the calling of the Rev. ARTHUR WADDELL as pastor of the church and also the covenant, constitution and by-laws of the of the Rev. AFIRUS WADDELL as pastor of the church, and also the covenant, constitution and by-laws of the church were read and unanimously approved. The member of members received by experience and taptized by the present pastor are two hundred and three, which was unanimously acknowledged to be correct. The moderator made an eloquent address to the church on their establishment as a regularly organized body. The meeting than adjourned until the afternoon, when they would ordain four descons. The Rev. John Cox preached the ordination sermon, and thin followed the selemn duties of the crdination. Everything was done in perfect order, and to the astisfaction of the church. After the description and benedictation the meeting dismissed with goas two joicing. The church now consists of seven hundred deing. The church now consists of seven hundre April 1

AF A YOUNG LADY BETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends: In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby our plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of tw nty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon in only as to the cause of guiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainle old them that she used the CIECAS IAN BALM, an told them that she used the CHECAS-IAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's tollet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is zimple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleanaing and beautifying the skin and complanton. By its direct action on the cuttele it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price M, sent by Midl or Express, on receipt of an order, by w. L. CLARK's CO., Chemista,

No. 3 West Payette Street, Syncose, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same. March 30

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HU MAN EXEC made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by descentate, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York April 14

THE HERALD.

S PUBLISHED WEERLY AT NEWHERRY C. H., AT L. 50-per submin, and, having a large circulation nough all the upper and lower Districts of the State, affords great advantages to advantages. Rates for advantages are the subministration of which apply to que agent, Mr. T. F. SLIDER, at the Mills-Rouss-THOS. F. & B. GENNEERE.

Legislate 11.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS of Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Mar WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOU E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Shor Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election. September 10

AP BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perject by—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous truts.

Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bas.

Dest. Invigorates the heir level of the standard of the standar Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful The genuine is signed William A. Bacicelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley 85 BEWARE OF A COUNTERFFIT

Headquarteri Second Military District, (Sorth Carolina and South Carolina), (Coltrella, C., March 21st, 1867.)

[General Orders No. 1.]

L IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO.

L IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO.

10, Headquarters of the Army, March 11th, 1867, the undersigned hereby saumes command of the Second Millitary District constituted by the Act of Congress, Public No. 68, 24 March, 1867, entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the robel States."

11. In the execution of the duty of the Commarding General to maintain the security of the inhabitants in their persons and property, to suppress insursection, diseases and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, the local civil triunals will be permitted to take jurisdiction of and try effenders, excepting only used: cases as may by the order of the Commanding General be referred to a Commission or other military tribunal for trial.

111. The civil government now existing in North Caroto a commission or other mintary criotinal for that.

III. The civil government now oxisting in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all relina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or superceeds the same. Local laws and municipal regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the prochamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the Commanding General, are hereby declared to be in force; and, in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants.

17. Whenever my Chall Officers Maria 1988.

neglects or refuses to perform an official act properly re-quired of such tribunal or officer, whereby due and rightful security to person or property shall be denied, the case will be reported by the Post Commander to these Hesdquarters.

V. Post Commanders will cause to be arrested persons

Post Comminders will cause to be arrested persons ged with the commission of crimes and offences a the civil authorities fall to arrest and bring such offenders, to trial, and will hold the accused in custody for trial by Military Commission, Provost Court or other tribunal organized pursuant to orders from these Head-quarters. Arrests by military authority will be reported promptly. The charges prefetered will be accompanied by the evidence ts which they are founded.

VI. The Commanding General, desiring to preserve tranquility and order by means and agencies most congenial to the neone, solicits the zaslame and cordial contains.

tranquility and order by means and agencies most cong-nial to the people, solicits the zealous and cordial or operation of civil officers in the discharge of their dutie and the sid of ill good citizens in preventing conduct tending to disturb the peace; and to the end that occa-sion may seldom arise for the exercise of military au-thority in matters of ordinary civil administration, the amanding General respectfully and earnestly cominds to the people and authorities of North and South caronna unreserved obedience to the authority now tablished, and the diligent, considerate and imparties execution of the laws enacted for their government. VII. All orders heretofore published to the Department of the South are hereby continued in force.

The following named officers

wing named officers are announced as the staff of the Major General Com Capt. J. W. Clous, 38th U. S. Infantry, Act. Asst. Adjt.

Byt. Maj. J. R. Myrick, 1st Liout, 3d Art., Aide-de-Carn v

and Act. Judge Advocate.

Major James P. Roy, 6th U. S. Inft., Act. Asst. Inspect. en. U. S. A., Chief Quartermas Byt. Brig. General W. W. Burns, Major and C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Byt. Lieut. Cel. Charles Page, Surg. U. S. A., Med. Discrete.

Major General Commanding
Official: J. W. Clous, Aide-de-Camp. Marca 2

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK MERCHANTS'
LINE-The first-class Chipper Packet B. N.
HAWLINS, J. P. WIATT. Master, having a
portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with
immediate dejatch for the above port. For balance of
engagements apply to
WILLIAM BOACH.
March 123

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRIT.
ISH ship SEDBERGH, Capt-in Kneel, having
sat of her cargo ready, will meet with dispatch. For reight engagements apply to
C. T. LOWNDES & CO.,
April 1

No. 10 Broad street.

Fast calling Coppered Packet Ship MARY OG-DEN, W. E. Coldrey Master, is now ready to

Plata, v.

- receive carge.

For treight angagements, apply to

W. B. SMITH & CO.,

Natier's Range FOR LIVERPOOL. THE STRICT.
LY 11 American Ship R. S. KIMBALL, Dearborn Master, having nearly all he cergo engaged and aboard, wants a few hundred bales

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRITISH part NORTON, Captain Issac G. Enslow, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will meet the cargo engaged will meet by to RAVENEL & CO. March 28

FOR PALATKA, FLA., ernandina. Jacesonville. and all tel Landings on the st. John's river.

SAVANNAH, GA., THE NEW AND SPLENDID STRAMSHIP



"DICTATOR," 1000 TONS BURDEN, CAPTAEN LOUIS M. COXETTER.

N AND AFTER THE 26TH OCTOBER, THIS FINE SEIP will sail from Middle Atlantic Wharf, every SEIP will sail from Middle Atlantic Wharf, every day, Nigh, sail o'clock, for the above places, and the sail o'clock, for the above places, in fragish must be paid hear by shippers. sings or 'egroes will be trken to the abo e points on St. John's River at \$5 each. Children under ter so fage free. Horses and Mules at reduced rates, "Country papers advertaing "the DICTATOE" will se discontinue their notices and send account to the risk.

FOR SAVANNAH THE STEAMER



"DICTATOR," 1000 TONS BURTHER,

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTSO WHARP EVERY
FOR FRIDAY MIGHT, at 10 o'clock, for this port.
FOR FRIGHT OF ESSENGE, apply on Joach, or to office or
Y. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
Suth Aslantic West! NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMEND

THE PIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master,

Will lowe Fler No. 46, N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at TOR SOUTHAMPYON AND BREMEN, althing pissengers to Southampton, London. Havre abothermon, at the following raises payable in gold or its necessis. St. the following raises, payable in gold or its convolution in courseasy. First Octob., \$3.01; Scotom Cabin., \$80; Sterrage, \$2.5 From Beams, Southampton, and Havre to New York-Print Cabin, \$10; Second Cabin, \$75; Sterrage, \$3.5 Excurage, \$3.5 Excurage, \$4.5 Excura isaac TAYLOR, Prosident, 18AAC TAYLOR, Prosident, 1 No 40 Broadway, N. Y.

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TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVER LY MILLS, AND LANDINGS ON THE WACCAMAW AND BLACK RIVERS. THE SPLENOID STEAM PACKET

EMILIE, CAPTAIN ISAAC DAVIS.

WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARF AS ABOVF, ON Friday Morning, April 5th, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Georgeown on Monday Morning, April 8th, at 7 o'clock. Froight received daily, and stored free of charge. For freight or measure annly to

For freight or passage apply to MOTIE A. PRINOLE, Agent, South Atlantic Whurt.

N. B.—All freight must be propaid, and none receive flor sunset.

April 2 FOR EDISTO FENWICK'S ISLAND AND WAY LANDINGS.



GEN. HOOKER, CAPTAIN D. BOYLE, WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARF TO-MORROW
MORNING, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock. MORNING, All Freight must be paid on Whart.
All Freight must be paid on Whart.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHAS. L. GUILLEAUME,
North Atlantic Wha

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON Steamship Line.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE FIFTEEN DOLLARS.



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WILL LEAVE BROWN & CO.'S SOUTH WHARF on Saturday next, 6th inst., at — o'clock. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommo-dations, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 Past Bay. FOR NEW YORK.

FARE REDUCED—CABIN PASSAGE TEN REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND ELE.

GANT STEAMBRIPS

GUAKER CITY,

Will leave Adger's South Wharf every Saturday.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA.

CAPTAIN CROWELL,

WILL LEAVE ADGER'S WHARF ON SATURDAY,
Shippers are requested to hand in Eills of Lading by
10% Colock on that day.

April 1

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTUN People's Steamship Company.

THE STEAMSHIP EMILY B. SOUDER CAPTAIN R. W. LOCKWOOD, WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF To-Morrow, April 3, 8: 3

O'clock P. M.

Line composed of Steamers "MONEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."

WILLIS & CHISOLM,
April 1 mtuw North Atlantic Whari. Charleston and Savannah Steam Packet Line.

VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

The FANNIE leaves Charleston every Monday, and avanuah every Wednesday, touching at Bluffton going

The Fasting was a stored free of charge. Freight received daily and stored free of charge. Freight to all points except Savannah must be prepaid, so Freight received after sunset. For Freight or Fassage, apply to FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents, FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents, August Marcheston, S. O. CLAGHORN & CUNINGHAM, Agai N. R.—The Steamers of this Line connect at Charleson in Northeastern and South Carolina Engirode, and at vanuab with Central and Albany and Guif Bailroads and ordis steamers.

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF. AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE



MARION, CAPTAIN GEORGE MANSFIELD.

Is NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT AT ACCOMMODA-TION WHARF, and will leave with dispatch. All freight must be prepaid. No freight received after sumset. For freight engagements, apply to FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents, March 30' Accommodation What.

FOR FLORIDA. I A SAVANNAH, BRUSSWICK, ST. MARYS, FERNANDINA, JACESONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER AS FAR AS PALATEA.



CAPTAIN T. J. LOCKWOOD. Will LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARP ON avery Wednesday Morring, at 8 o'clock precisely as Frei's treested daily and stored free of charge. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or at the order of the Control of the Cont

RATES REDUCED.

CHARLESTON & GEORGETOWN STEAM PACKET LINE.

"WEEKLY." ouching at south Island, waverly

MILLS, AND LANDINGS ON THE WAC CAMAW AND BLACK RIVERS.

THE VERY FAST STRAMER

PILOT BOY Captain W. T. MORHAY

WILL Lave ACCOMMODATION WHARE 7 S. W. MONDAY MODNING, at 7 o'clock.
Returning, will leave Georgetown every WEDNESSA. 2. 7 o'clock.
Protect received daily, and stored free of charge.
For freight or Passage, analy to Passage of Passage, analy to Passage of Passage, analy to Passage of Pa Captain W. T. McNetry.

WALLACE & BORTER,

N. B. All Freights must be prepaid. No Freight reserved after supert.

March 22